STANLEY AND EMIN.

OSMAN DIGNA'S STRATAGEM. GENERAL BELIEF THAT THE TWO EX.

PLORERS ARE CAPTIVES.

THE ARAB LEADER SENDS STRONG PRIMA FACIE PROOFS OF THE TRUTH OF HIS STORY-THE KHEDIVE'S LETTER TO EMIN BORNE BY STANLEY IS IDENTI-

PIED BY GENERAL GRENFELL -DOUBTS IN LONDON. Cairo. Dec. 14.-In a letter received at Suakim from Osman Digna, and which is supposed to have contained the announcement that Emin Pacha and a white traveller (presumably Stanley) had fallen into the hands of the Mahdi, were inclosed copies

of a dispatch from a dervish leader at Lado to the Khalifa, giving the date of Emin Pacha's surrender as October 10. and a letter from Emin Pacha to the Khedive, which the latter handed to Henry M. Stanley when he was at Cairo. London, Dec. 14.-Along with his letter Osman Digna sent several Snider cartridges, which, he alleges, were taken from the white traveller. The Zanzibaris in Stanley's expedition were armed

with Snider rifles, but there were none in the possession of the dervishes. General Grenfell recognized the letter which Osman Digna had inclosed as the original one which he had drafted for the Khedive. For this reason it is generally believed Stanley's capture is

virtually beyond a doubt. The members of the Emin Relief Expedition Committee, however, are doubtful of the gennineness of the Osman Digna letter. They suggest that the Khedive's letter may be a copy stolen at Cairo, but they think it more likely that Stanley sent on runners to Emin with letters and that these runners were captured. In any case, they are hopeful that even if Emin is a captive, Stanley is still free.

It is rumored that Osman Digna in his letter expressed a willingness to surrender Emin Pacha and his white companion provided Egypt would agree to abandon Suakim. If this proposal is not accepted it is believed that both captives

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Smith, the Government leader, replying to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, said that so far as was known to the Government the letter written by Osman Digna announces the surrender of Emin Pacha and a white traveller. The Government had no means of knowing whether these allegations were

The Congo State officials have not been informed of the matter.

The King of Belgium is agitated by the event and is receiving a great many dispatches regarding it. He admits having been the largest subscriber to Stanley's expenses.

The "Independence Pelge" says that England will doubtless do everything possible to liberate Stanley, and that Mr. Gladstone too bitterly regrets the abandonment of General Gordon for Lord Salisbury to abandon Stanley and Emin Pacha.

Mr. Stanhope, Minister of War, replying to Mr. Dillon, stated that the cost of the army of occupation in Egypt during the current year would be 110,000 pounds. This expense would be borne by Egypt. If the operations entailed further expenditures the Government would consider how they should be met. The Egyptian Government had approved the sending of reinforcements to Suakim.

Suakim, Dec. 14,-Osman Digna's letter was a reply to Major Rundle's request of last August for news of Emin Pacha. The letter asserts that the Madhi has conquered the whole of the Equa-torial Provinces. The Lado letter stated that one white men escaped.

Refugees at Handoub confirm the statements

made in Osman Digna's letter.

## TWO HEROIC EXPLORERS.

GORDON'S SUCCESSOR IN THE EQUATORIAL

Emin is an Austrian by birth. a physician, and was one of Midhat's advisers at Con-stantinople. When the Prime Minister was dismissed on the eve of the outbreak of the last Russian Turkish war, Emin took refuge in Asia. By a pilgrimage he a caravan. Reduced to very low circumstances, he billet as storekeeper, and afterward appeinted him doctor. It was in that capacity he was found a Lado eral Gordon's staff. Emin's time was fully engrossed during the four years he occupied the post, for not only was he accumulating great scientific collections, and writing elaborate "papers" for societies, but he was repeatedly sent on diplomatic missions to Uganda and Unyoro. He is an expert linguist, Turkish, Arabic, German, French, Italian and English being familiar languages to him, as well as many of the African

per-General of the Soudan, he sent Emin to rule over the Equatorial Provinces. There he has remained to During the first three years of his term he drove out the slave-traders from a populous region. He converted a deficiency of revenues into a surplus. He conducted the government on the lines marked out by General Gordon, and was equally modest, disinterested and conscientious. When the Mahdi's rebellion broke out a Governor-General of another stamp was at Khartoum. Emin's warning from the remote South passed unheeded. Hicks's army, recruited from Arabi's demoralized regiments, was massicred; Egyptian garrisons throughout the Soudan were abandoned to their fate; atroclous campaigns of unnecessary bloodshed were fought on the scaboard, and Gen eral Gordon was sent to Khartoum to perish miserably while waiting for a relief expedition that crawled by slow stages up the Nile, and was too late to be of practical service. During all these years of stupid misgovernment and wasted blood, Emin remained at When the death of General Gordon and the retreat of Lord Wolseley's army wiped out th Nile, the Equatorial Provinces were cut off, neglected and forgotten. Emin has been dependent upon his own resources in a region encompassed with hostile tribes. If he had chosen to leave behind thousands of helpless women and children and to abandon the to the Congo or to the Zanzibar coast with the best of his troops. He has not made the Egyptian Governent's desertion of him a pretext for his own desertion of them. No continuous narrative of Emin's hardships and

adventures in the Equatorial Provinces has been re-4,000 troops at the outset; that he organized auxiliary gaged in warfare with surrounding tribes; that he garrisoned a dozen river stations lying long dis apart; that his ammunition has run low, and that he has lacked the money needed for paying his small army; and that in the face of manifold difficulties and dangers he has maintained his position, governed the country well, and taught the natives how to raise cot ton, rice, indigo and coffee, and also how to weave cloth and to make shoes, candles, soap and many articles of commerce. He vaccinated the natives by the thousand in order to stamp out small-pox; he opened the first hospital known in that quarter; he established a regular post-route, with forty offices; he made important geographical discoveries in the basin of the Albert Lake, and in many ways demonstrated his capacity for governing barbarous races by the methods and standards of European civilization. The last European who visited him before Stanley's arrival was Dr. Junker, the German traveller, who parted from communications with him have been irregular and in frequent. Letters written by him in October, 1886, described his geographical discoveries on the shores of described his geographical discoveries of the sadder's of Albert Lake. He received tidings of Stanley's expe-dition in 1887, and in November of that year went to the Lake in the hope of meeting his deliverer there. The last advices from him were dated December 2, 1887, at which date he had not been joined by Stanley.

THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.

was his famous Journey of discovery across the Dark Confinent; and this was completed by a three years' residence in the valley of the majestic river which he had explored, and the founding of the Congo Free State with its circuit of commercial stations for nearly 2,000 miles from the coast. His last exploit like the first in which he was engaged was a relief expedition. In Pecember, 1836, while he was delivering a course of lectures in America he was summened to London to nduct an expedition to the shores of Albert Lake. He returned to England at once and immediately made arrangements for consulting in Egypt Dr. Junker, Dr. Schweinfurth and Joseph Thomson, experienced African travellers, respecting the best route to the Equatorial Provinces, where Emin had been beleagured for

years. They did not approve of his choice of the

Congo route, but advocated a line of march from the

Red Sea or from Zanzibar. He persisted in carrying

out his own plans. Upon arriving at Zanzibar Mr. Stanley found that his agents had already recruited a force of 600 men for the expedition, and that Tippu-Tib, who had escorted his caravan in 1877, when the first descent of the Congo was made, was waiting for him. Tippu-Tib was the Zobehr of the Upper Congo, commanding two of the best reads from the river to Wadelai. He agreed to supply 600 carriers at \$30 a man; and as Emin was reported by Dr. Junker to have 75 tons of ivory, the expenses of the expedition might be largely defrayed by the return of the Zanzibaris to the Congo with their precious loads. Tippu-Tib was also offered he position of Governor at Stanley Falls at a regular salary. He consented to accompany Mr. Stanley on these terms. The steamer set out on February 25 for the mouth of the Congo with about 700 men of the expedition, reaching its destination in four weeks. He was then 1,266 miles from Aruwimi, whence he was to narch 400 miles through an unknown country to Emin's capital. It was as late as April 26 before he could leave Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, and it was not until the first week in June that the explorer himby defective means of transportation and a scarcity of food supplies in the Congo Valley. Tippu-Tib was installed as Governor of the ruined station at Stanley Falls, with instructions to rebuild the storehouses, to open negotiations with the tribes, and to provide convoys of provisions for the relief expemain expedition passed on to the limit of navigation. whence the overland march was taken up. Stanley

Stanley had expected to reach Emin as early as progress and when he succeeded in joining Emin cannot be known until direct commutations are received dictory rumors respecting his fate and progress. com the Congo most discouraging reports were brought into camp by deserters, and a relief expedi-tion was organized by Major Barttelot. The murder tion was organized by Major Bartlelot. The murder of the leader and the subsequent death of Mr. Jamieson, together with T.ppu-Tib's fruitless efforts to forward provisions and reinforcements, deprived Stanley of all hope of rescue from that quarter. From the east coast of Africa the most definite tidings were reported under date of November 2, from Zanzibar. Some Arabitraders were said to have met Stanley's rear-guard at the end of November of the previous year, on the way to Abert Lake. The expedition was said to have suffered greatly on the march through a thek forest, where it was impossible to advance more than a mile and a quarter daily. Forty were drowned in crossing a great river flowing from east to west. Stanley was obliged to fight some tribes that refused to supply him with provisions. The expedition had often halted in the expectation of receiving reinforcements from the Congo. The Arabs estimated the total strength of the expedition, after all losses, at 250 men. These reports had been preceded by a series of dispatches announcing the appearance in the Bahrel-Gazal tegion of a mysterious White Pacha, with a force of Niam-Niams behind him, and were followed by rumors that Stanley had retreated from Emin's province to Darfur and was returning to the west coast by the east branch of the Niger.

had 400 men under him. The last advices sent by

him to the camp at Yambouga were dated July 2,

Darfur and was returning to the west coast by the east branch of the Niger.
Equally contradictory have been the dispatches relating to the Mahdi. A messenger who left Khartoum on May 25 reported upon his arrival at Cairo in July, that the Mahdi had been preparing for three months to reconquer the Equatorial Provinces. His expedit on was to consist of 4,000 men, who were to take passage on four of Gordon's steamboats. Recently he has been reported as marching across the desert to Darfur and conquering the adjacent province of Wadai. Now there comes a new account of victories in the Equatorial Provinces, where Em and Stanley are reported to have been betrayed by their followers at Lado and surrendered as prisoners.

the resolution was based upon the speech from the throne and that Germany should co-operate with the other Powers. The recent White Book, he said, showed that Prince Bismarck was following the only correct course, and he hoped that this energetic action would,

resolution, urging that Germany should follow the ex-

Herr Helldorff, Conservative, warmly approved the resolution, but declared that the private East African Company should only serve as a bridge over which acticle which had appeared in his paper, "United the State's politico-colonial enterprise should advance. Ireland," in which it was stated that "the time has Count Herbert Bismarck said the situation was little changed since the appearance of the White Book, except that Portugal had joined the blockade. He dwelt at length on the evils of slavery, the suppresduty of honor. (Applause.) The abolition of slavery was a preliminary condition to opening Africa to Christianity and European civilization and trade. had arranged to adjourn to-day. He added that if he "So far," he said, "we have been hand in hand with could he would instantly relinquish his seat in the England, who has cordially supported Germany." He then referred to France's share in the blockade, and | was impossible to evade. said Germany would endeavor to continue the negotiations with France, being encouraged thereto by the present debate.

"Before continuing operations," said Count Herbert, " we shall obtain information regarding the counboth, and we shall readily rely on the information given had decided that an affidavit reciting the utterances by the noted explorer, Lieutenant Wissman, who will of Mr. O'Brien and his paper must be immediately by the noted explorer, Lieutenant Wissman, who will by the noted explorer, Lieutenant Wissman, who will of Mr. O'Brien and his paper must be immediately see the present commetton." Continuing, Count Herbert filed, and that Mr. O'Brien must appear before the said it was estimated that a hundred colonial troops would be required at three or four points on the coast, with thirty white men as leaders and 500 reserves.

suspect that there was an interested policy behind the yers' pockets. The motion was adopted.

REPUDIATING GERMAN AUTHORITY. Cape Town, Dec. 14.—Advices have been received handed it to witness, who admitted that he wrote from Damaraland to the effect that Chief Ramaherero, It was addressed to his brother and said that at a conference with the German Commissioner, Herr Goering, finally repudiated German authority and claims, upholding the prior concession to Robert Lewis. The country is disturbed and the Germans are leaving.

### CALAMITY IN A PRUSSIAN TOWN. TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST BY THE BURNING OF

A MANUFACTORY IN NEUMUNSTER. Berlin, Dec. 14.-Albeck's woollen manufactory at

Neumunster was burned to the ground to-day. teen persons were killed and ten others sustained fatal injuries. CUTTING DOWN THE TORY MAJORITY.

RESULT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION IN

THE MAIDSTONE DIVISION. London, Dec. 14.-The Parliamentary election in the Maidstone division to-day resulted in the return of the Tory candidate by a majority of 185. In the last election the Tory majority was 314.

young man who owns a large estate near Maidstone. The representative of the Liberals, Mr. Barker, is proprietor of one of the largest dry-goods houses in London. One result of his candidacy was the threat of boycotting made against him by many of his fash-ionable customers in Kensington. Kent is thus far without a single Liberal representative in Parliament.

LORD HARTINGTON BURNS HIS BOATS London, Dec. 15.-Lord Hartington and the majority of his followers have formally resigned from the National Liberal Club. Lord Derby, who has been chairman of the club since its formation, has not

M. CLEMENCEAU WOUNDED IN A DUEL Paris, Dec. 14.-M. Maurel and M. Clemenceau Henry M. Stanley's first laurels in Africa were won fought a duel to-day with swords. M. Clemenceau the successful leader of an expedition organized was wounded in the shoulder.

M. DE LESSEPS RESIGNS.

THE PANAMA CANAL CRASH COMPLETE.

A BILL INTRODUCED IN THE CHAMBER BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE COM-

PANY-RETURNING THE SUBSCRIPTIONS. Paris, Dec. 14.-M. de Lesseps, the president, and his colleagues in the Panama Canal Company, have resigned. At their request the Tribune of the Seine has appointed MM. Hue, Bandelot and de Normandie

In an interview previously M. de Lesseps had said he was satisfied with the Government's action, which he was confident would enable him to complete the canal. Most complete accord reigned between the Government and the company. He was unable to give the details, but a commission, of which M. Normandle was a member, had been appointed to work with the present administration and commission. The money required would undoubtedly be found. Chamber of Deputies to-day M Peytral, Minister of Finance, submitted a authorizing the postponement for three months of the payment of the Panama Canal Company's Habilities including interest and the redemption of bonds, said that the lottery for prizes attached to be issued under the law of 1888 would continue in accordance with the guarantees of that law. The postponement of the payment of interest, he said, would not apply to bonds which had not been issued on December 1. This derogation of the civil law appeared to the Government to be justified by the interest attached to the canal project. The proposed delay would give time to consider fresh arrangements for relieving the company's embarrassments. He urged that a committee be immediately appointed to consider

did not justify the interruption of the business of the

M. Gofrand opposed the bill. He censured the managers of the canal, and said it would be impossible to leave the work of construction in their hands any onger, as they had been guilty of employing misrepre sentations in order to attract capital. M. Peytral insisted upon urgency for the measure

Delay would render it useless M. Kergariou expressed the fear that the Government would be led into guaranteeing the operations of

the canal company.

M. Floquet, the Prime Minister, said the Government simply asked for a committee. They would remain master of the committee's decisions. The Government were solely solicitous for the small bondholders. If the Chamber should reject the bill the company would be bankrupt. If they adopted it the company would be given time to make other arrangements.

Urgency for the bill was then granted by a vote of 333 to 155.

Of the committee annealed to

Of the committee appointed to consider the Panama Canal bill, seventeen are opposed to it, two favor it and three reserve their opinions.

It is reported that in the event of the Chamber rejecting the bill a combination headed by the Covernor of the Credit Foncier will be ready to complete the enterprise.

ornor of the Credit Foncier will be ready to complete the enterprise.

It is stated that the Government refuses to give the canal an official character by a State guarantee, because it undertook in 1880 not to do so out of consideration for America's promise that she would not oppose the construction of the canal while it remained a private enterprise of

The cable announcement of the failure of the last loan of the Panama Canal Company, and the need of an appeal to the Government of France, or a reorganization of the company, to prevent a complete collapse, caused little talk and no excitement in Wall finally come, explained the calmness with which the Thompson, who is president of the American Com-Panama Company, confirmed the statements from abroad in the morning papers, but said he had

## "THE TIMES" TO STOP AWHILE.

Commission to-day Attorney-General Webster, counsel for "The Times," requested that the court should sit to make an application as to what course the court arrived for plain speaking in regard to the Forgeries Commission.' We do not intend to wait until the for the opinion of three judges who were especially protest, by the forger's friends and accomplices."

Presiding Justice Hannen indicated that the co

Mr. Reid, of counsel for the Parnellites, called at Morton College, in which he likened Michael Davitt and other Home Rulers to the Whitechapel murderer. The judges retired for a consultation and when they returned Justice Hannen announced that they Commission at 10 o'clock to-morrow. They had also decided that a notice must be served upon the warden of Morton College ordering him to attend the first meeting of the new sitting in January.

Thomas O'Connor, who testified on December 4 motion. It would not do, he said, to compare long concerning the alleged doings of the inner circle cultivated countries, such as the East Indies or of the League, was recalled and cross-examined by Japan, with East Africa, where fever was rife and vegetation scarce. He regretted that many brave lives were jeopardized, and he protested against supporting the East Africa Company out of the taxcided, he said, to give evidence simply with the object of putting an end to the "hell upon earth in Ireland." Sir Charles Russell here produced a letter and It was addressed to his brother and said that he (witness) had got himself summoned by "The Times," thinking he could make a few pounds, but he found that he could not unless he would swear to queer things.

Later in the day Mr. Reid stated that Mr. O'Brien was in Dublin and probably would be unable to attend to-morrow.

The court was therefore adjourned to January 15.

SHELLING THE BRITISH CAMP AT SUARIM. Suakim, Dec. 14.—The enemy skifted their gun from its first position and fired twenty shells, the most of which fell in the British camp. CATTLE SEIZED FROM TENANTS BOYCOTTED.

Dublin, Dec. 14.-The cattle seized on the farms of the evicted tenants of Mr. O'Grady, at Herberts town, and offered for sale, are boycotted by English and Scotch buyers. A ROMAN SOUVENIR FOR MR. GLADSTONE.

Rome, Doc. 14.-British and American residents here are subscribing money for the purchase of an | the album of Roman views to be presented to Mr. Gladstone as a souventr of his visit.

Chleago, Dec. 14.-Proceedings were begun to-day in the Supreme Court to annul thirty-one certificates of naturalization granted last October by Judge Altgeld on the strength of the sworn affidavits of William, alias "Vite" Walker, who marched twenty-five ignorant Italians into Judge Aligeid's couri-room October 4, and on October 15 six others. He swore that he knew each one of them personally, and had known them for five years as moral, law-abiding men, and as proper subjects for clitzcaship. The charge is that Wasker had never even seen some of the applicants until October 4, and that he himself had not lived in the county and State to exceed three months at that time. None of the applicants could read or write, or even speak the English language with any finency. The information asked that the ociendants be compelled to surrender their certificates. Walker is under indictment.

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS IN A HURRY ABOUT

THEIR "SOCIAL REVOLUTION." DEMANDING ACTION-THE NAME OF THE

ARBEITERBUND CHANGED-AWAITING THE

RETURN OF MRS. PARSONS. TRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Chicago, Dec. 14.-The Anarchists do not seem be frightened at the declaration of the police that hey will not be allowed to hold meetings or hatch my of their schemes in Chicago. They go on meeting just the same, and seem to be stimulated to greater activity by the threats of the authorities to put them down at all hazards. Driven out of Lake View by Mayor Boldenneck, they met night before last in offerson Turner Hall, and last night in Aurora Turner Hall, and to-night they gathered at the latter place again, and marched from there to Lake View, to hold meeting. A committee called on Mayor Boldenneck, f Lake View, this morning, to ask him to reverse his lecision forbidding the proposed meeting. They explained that they were members of the Social Turners nion which is a social, not a Socialistic, organization, and that it has no sympathy with anarchy. sembers are free thinkers, and the purpose of the meeting, they declared, was to listen to a lecture by Frau Hedwig Heinrich-Wilhelmt on "The Providence of God." The committee signed a written pledge that there should be no speaking by any one except Frau filhelmi, who, they asserted, had spoken in Chicago efore without giving offence. Permission was then

granted them to hold the meeting.

"But," said one of the committee, "the funniest thing is the papers calling our verein Socialistic. They might just as well look for bombs in the meetings of

The A. R. Parsons Assembly, No. 1, met on Wednesday evening. There was a good attendance. Cora lichmond was one of the speakers. When the meeting adjourned, a private "business" meeting was held. L. S. Oliver presided at the conference and B. Frese acted as secretary. The first proposition as anounced by the chair was:

"We want twenty men who will give \$1 a month each to carry on these meetings."
"Dynamite" Ducy made a flery speech. He did

not know that a reporter was in hearing of his eloquent appeal. He is a well-known revolutionist. He lives in Logan st., within the shadow of the Deering st. station. He it was who, just before the Haymarket bomb was thrown in 1886, stood up in the hall at No. 106 Randolph-st. and offered \$100 The statement was at the time brought to Mayor Harrison's attention, but he took no notice of it. suppressed, but it appeared. In his speech on Wednesday he said that he wished to keep on in the same old way, and that he had seen just such times before.

"Just before the bomb was thrown," he continued. "I tried to get one hundred men who would give e dollar each a month for this same work, but could not. Nevertheless, we did something. I am an Anarchist and I was born on the Lake front. was an Anarchist when the bomb was thrown, and I am an Anarchist to-day, and I expect to be an Anarchist till I get into the hot place that the

preachers tell about? Chairman Oliver asked all who would pledge themselves to give \$1 a month for expenses to stand up. A number stood up. Ducy would not contribute He was tired of agitation and wanted to fight. All those who stood up, except Carlin, were members Street yesterday. The small interest held in the of the old Board of Directors of "The Alarm," edited enterprise here, and the doubt that the collapse had by A. R. Parsons. The fact seems to be that the old American group is in full blast under the name news was received. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Richard of the A. R. Parsons Assembly, No. 1. Besides those named, there are connected with it Snider and Brown mittee, is now in Indiana, and is not expected to be in and a dozen other Anarchists who were companions New-York for some time. C. Coine, secretary of the committee, in the Mills Building office of the came so suddenly into notoricity, is no more. That is to say, its name has been abandoned, but not

The change was made at a meeting in cently he has been reported as marching across the desert to Darfur and conquering the adjacent province of Wadai. Now there comes a new account of victories in the Equatorial Provinces, where Em and Stanley are reported to have been betrayed by their followers at Lado and surrendered as prisoners.

GERMANY'S EAST AFRICAN POLICY.

THE REICHSTAG APPROVES PRINCE BISMARCK'S

ACTION AGAINST SLAVE-TRADING.

Berlin, Dec. 14.—In the Reichstag to-day Dr. Windthorst, in moving his resolution relative to the suppression of the East African clave trade and the first installment of the subscribed in the oligin of the success of new nego lations, and the last loan is inconsiderable. The re have been a few subscribers in the oligin to day of the success of new nego lations, which is a so said that the time had come for action. "We did nothing on November 11," he continued, "but is not too late yet. Let us stand together and talk this matter over. Don't be excited. Keep and the present stage of its progress, but I have no information of the actual condition of affairs that will permit me to do aught but make conjectures."

We have received instructions to refund the first instalments to the last loan," he said, "and to suspend payments of any liabilities pending the completion of arrangements that are now as to change the interference of the police, and one method adopted was to change the interference of the police, and one method adopted was to change the interference of the police, and one method adopted was to change the interference of the police, and one method adopted was to change the interference of the police, and to make the oliging the ompletion of a first state are now as to change the interference of the police, and to change the interference of the police, and to excite the that the oliging the angle of the success of new nego lations, "The first last to object the the object of the meeting was to change the interference of the police, and one method adopted was to change the interference of the police, and ton Mueller's Hall, in North Clark-st., two evenings ago.

That name is played out. The rent vacant entrease it a Christian society and try to rent vacant entrease it a Christian society and try to rent vacant entrease for our meetings. Let us show that the police have buildozed us once, but that they cannot do it again."

A secret committee was appointed to procure thath for holding meetings. It was said that there was an old Christian church on Twelfth-st, that could be rented. Then it was resolved to hold a resisting meeting in the town of Lake next Sunday, under the auspices of the Arbeiter Rechtschutz.

Mrs. Parsons will arrive in Caleago on Sunday evening, after an absence of several months. George schilling to-day said:

"There will be no demonstration or parade of any sort. She will be tendered an informal reception by a number of her friends at home. Yes, she has returned to America to renew the propaganda of the doctrines of her husband."

a number of her friends as a turned to America to rethew the propagation sturned to America to rethew the propagation of doctrines of her husband."

A bomb was found in Haymarket Square this fiternoon, on the seems of the tragedy which cost everal policemen their lives and ended with the execution of four of the Anarchists. The missile was unearthed by workmen engaged in digging for the foundation of the palice monument to be exected on the spot. It is made of two-inch gaspipe, six inches long, with a fuse four inches long. The pip was carried to the fresplaines at station for examination. It was found to be empty.

## ONE DAY'S RECORD OF RALLROAD WRECKS. | twenty-five lashes on his bare back DISASTERS DUE TO COLLISION, SPREADING RAILS AND DAMAGED SWITCH.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 14 (Special).-The fast orange train on the Florida Rallway and Navigation system was wrecked at an early hour this morning, seriously injuring Brakeman Dice and completely demolishing the train. The train had just passed through Tallahassee, when the engine struck a damaged switch, which sent the engine into the ditch, pilling the cars to a superior of the conduct and their words of sympathy invited this insult to their country. top of the engine. When assistance came Dice was removed from under the wreck, badly scalded. The engineer and fireman were buried under the engine,

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 14.—The overland train due here last evening was wrecked near Encenitas, thirty-eight miles north of this cite, by spreading ing down a thirty-four foot embankment. Express
Messenger Whitehead had a 116 broken. All the
others escaped injury.

chusetts road to-night near Belchertown a train, drawn by the engine Ambier, ran into the rear of a freight train. The caboose of the latter was totally demolished, and Conductor Porter, who was in the car, was seriously injured. Two brakemen were badly but not dangerously injured. Two other cars were thrown upon their sides, and the engine Ambier was completely disabled.

Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 14.—A freight train

crashed into the rear of the Chicago express on the Pittsburg and Western road peur Akron, at 8 o'clock this morning, telescoping the sleeper and wreeking two passenger coaches. Fortunately all the passengers escaped before the freight struck, and no one was injured. The express had stopped to pick up a man who had been run down and killed. The loss will reach \$10,000.

A RAHLROAD ACCIDENT NARROWLY AVERTED. Philadelphia, Dec. 14 (Special).—What would have undoubledly proved a serious railway disaster was Camden and Atlantic Radroad, by a charcoal burner, named Thomas Thomas, who ran three miles to Pomona station to warn the down mail from this city of an obstructed track. As Thomas was returning fro charcoal pits just before 6 o'clock, he observed that a gravel train which had been side-tracked at brakes and had rolled down the steep grade toward the main track. Though the switch was closed and the main track clear, the train of gravel ompties was propelled against the frog with such violence that the forward car bounced squarely over the main track, and the others approached so near it as to threaen the safety of the first train that approached. Knowing that the mail train was almost due, Thomas ran as fast as he could up the track to Pomona station, which he reached just as the train began moving away. He jumped aboard the smolting car, completely exhausted and told Conductor Bartellot of the danger aheat. The train approached Dougherty's Sking very cautiously. The trainmen and the twenty-five passongers were horrflied when they saw from what a castastrophe they were saved. They thank'd Thomas with emotion, and made up a purse of \$35 for him. The train usually passes this point at a mile a minute. brakes and had rolled down the steep grade toward

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1888 -- TWELVE PAGES. TALKING DYNAMITE AGAIN. of the Southern Eaptist Theological School, in this city, is there, dangerously ill with gout. He has been in France for his health.

## THE FIRE RECORD.

LIVELY FLAMES AT MADISON SQUARE. HUNDREDS OF CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS WATCH A STEREOPTICON'S ROOMS GO UP.

A hot stove set fire to the rooms of Emanuel I. S. Hart, the stereopticon man, on the top floor of the wedge-shaped building between Broadway and Fifth-ave., at Twenty-third-st., ten minutes before noon yesterday. Hart's rooms were in the wooden attic of the two-story building, and at the point of the wedge there was a wooden box on the roof, in which he worked his stereopticon. Below his rooms are the offices of E. S. Mills, jr., real estate agent, and of R. B. Ayres. A florist's shop and a ticket-office of the Eric Railroad are on the ground floor. The flames soon burned up everything of value in Hart's rooms and destroyed his cubby-hole on the roof. Firemen had been summoned, but the engines and hose-carts got mixed up with the tangle of street. cars, carriages and express-wagons, and it was twenty minutes before water was poured on the flames. Thousands of well-dressed men and women, who were out making Christmas purchases, stood in Broadway, Fifth-ave., Twenty-third-st, and Madison Square to watch the fire rising above the roof and eating up the wooden top of the building. Employes of Wells, of the ticket-office and loaded them in wagons for removal

Through all the smoke and fire the big white canvas sheet on which the stereopticon has been throwing pictures remained untouched on the top of the building. The fire was put out in a few minutes, and the flames d d no damage below the attic. Hart said his loss was about \$2,000, and he had only \$500 insurance. In the atternoon he was trying to get a stereoption in working order, to show that a little fire could not interrupt his business. The building belongs to Amos R. Eno and can be repaired for \$500. Stight damage was caused by water in the lower part of the building.

# FIGHTING FLAMES IN THE COLD.

A HOUSE, A BARN AND A SLAUGHTER-HOUSE

A big fire occurred in Plainfield, N. J., a little after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which destroyed the barn and slaughter-house belonging to E. P. Kellogg four oxen valued at \$1,000, and a \$6,000 house on The buildings were in South-ave., along the New-Jersey Central Railroad and about a mile from the centre of the city. Sparks from a passing locomotive set fire to the barns and the high wind which prevailed at the time fanned the flames into a roaring blaze, carrying the cinders to the large frame house 100 yards away and setting fire to that also.

The place is rather isolated, and when the fremen

arrived they were obliged to chop holes in the ice in order to get the engine's suction pipe into the water. The fire burned fiercely and at one time threatened to destroy several other handsome houses in the neigh-The house was unoccupied and belonged to Mrs. Mary Carey, of Elizabeth. It was totally destroyed, together with a large quantity of furniture that was stored in it. The loss on the house and con-

that was stored in it. The loss on the house and contents will foot up to about \$5,000 and is partially covered by insurance.

Mr. Geiss' restimates his loss on the contents of the barn and sloughter-houses, which included a lot of hides, wagons, grain, hay, harness and robes, at \$3,000. All but one of his insurance policies have expired and the loss will be almost total. The barns and outbuildings, all of which were burned to the ground, were worth about \$1,500, and were insured for one-half that amount. One ox escaped from the burning building, but it was so badly burned that it had to be shot. The firemen worked three hours in the cold before the fire was gotten under control. Several of them had their ears and fingers frozer while on duty.

AN OVERHEATED STOVE MAKES TROUBLE. A fire was caused yesterday by an overheated stove in the cigar store of Alexander W. Zaliskey, at No. 574 Fulton.st., Brooklyn, Mr. Zaliskey's loss was \$300 Daniel Dunn lost \$4,000 on books and stationery, James Howell \$120 on furniture, Mrs. Carrie Howard \$500, and Michael Berry \$1,000. The less on the building, owned by Lewis Jacobs, was over \$3,000, a total of over \$10,000.

FLAMES IN A GRAND ARMY FAIR. Boston, Dec. 14.-Early this morning fire broke out in the Everett Plock at Hyde Park. The fire out in the Everett Flock at Hyde Park. The fire perhaps a better Mayor than I am, but he left a legacy started in C. M. Titus's provision market, on the ground floor and broke into F. W. Gleason's hard-ministration. I don't propose to leave any such debta. ground floor, and broke ware store. It then spread to the second and third floors, where a fair was being held by Timothy Ingrafloors, where a fair was being held by Timothy Ingra-ham Post, G. A. R., at which were on exhibition quite a collection of relies and an art gallery. These exhibits were considerably damaged. The building was damaged to the extent of \$5,000. C. M. Titus's loss on stock and fixtures is \$1,000, and F. W. Glea-son loses \$500. The Grand Army people cannot say just what their loss is, but they have \$2,000 in-surance, which will undoubtedly cover it. The law offices of M. Galligan and of Edward Davis were slightly damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown.

## "WHITE CAPS" IN NEW YORK STATE

NIGHT RIDERS TERRIFYING THE PEOPLE OF

Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 14.-A band of masked men wearing white handkerchiefs over their heads rode through the streets to-night, driving people to their homes in terror. It is reported that a man three miles east of here was taken from his home and given

# UNION WITH CANADA.

DOMINION COMMENTS ON MR. BUTTERWOETH'S

resolution, "The Empire," the leading Government

"The Globe" (Opposition) says: "One thing may be said for Mr. Butterworth's curious proposal. Its adoption by Congress would probably lead to a thor-ough exposition and understanding of Canadian opinions as to the project of pointical union with the United States. We have no doubt that the judgment of Canadians in the matter would be such as to cure our neighbors of a delusion that has long kept them from trying to make the best possible of the political separation of the two countries.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.-Sir John Macdonald spoke to a reporter to-day respecting the resolution, as follows:

I do not care to express any opinion as to the propriety of the step. There is an implied rule prohibiting criticism of the proceedings in either branch of our Legislature by a member to the other division, and the same rule ought to hold equally good with of "The City Record," do they? respect to the acts of a foreign legislature. The proposition of Mr. Butterworth, in its present state, as I understand it, is a purely domestic matter. There will be time enough to discuss the proposition when it comes before us officially."

"The Clifzen," the Covernment organ, and "The Evening Journal" both assail Mr. Butterworth.

Evening Journal \* both assair are butterworth.

The resolutions regarding the annexation to Canada introduced in Congress by Benjamin Botterworth on Thursday were a leading tople of conversation with Canadians in this city yesterday. Erastus Wiman said in relation to the resolutions that this action was a complete surprise to him. Mr. Butterworth and he had been associated in promoting a union between the two countries founded purely on a commercial basis, but the question of annexation had not been discussed. Under pressure from leading people in his own party doubtless, Mr. Butterworth had introduced the resolutions. Because had he not moved, the Democrats would have done so. He believed that no step could be taken that would so effectually postpone a union of any kind between the two countries as to pass the resolutions introduced by Mr. Butterworth.

TAKEN IN THE ACT OF MAKING SPURIOUS COIN.

Sharon, Penn., Dec. 14.—The United States de tectives, who have been following up a gang of counterfeiters for some time past, finally located several of them this week in Perry Township, a wild part of Mercer County, and after a desperate struggle captured three of the ringleaders in a wood-shed attached to the house of one of the gang. The mer attached to the house of one of the gang. The men-were engaged in making spurious coin when found, and offered strong resistance to arrest. They gave their names as Reigelman, Thompson, and Martin. Nearly haif a bushel of small coin, the dies, and all the apparatus used, were found and confiscated. The prisoners, after having their wounds dressed at Green-ville, were taken to Titusville. The arrest is regarded as an important one, as the gang has been in exist-ence a long time.

DEFAULTER TATE'S WHISKEY SOLD. Louisville, Ky., Dec. 14.—One hundred barrels of whishey belonging to James W. Tate, the defaulting state Treasurer, were sold at auction at the Board of CRITICAL ILLNESS OF THE REV. DR. BOYCE. Trade to-day. All was purchased by a local firm at Louisville, Dec. I.—A private letter from Paris an average price of 80 1-2 cents a gallon. The states that the Rev. Dr. James P. Boyce, president whiskey was sold on an attachment by the State.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY RECORD." THE FASSETT COMMITTEE LISTENS TO SOME PI AIN LANGUAGE-A LITTLE ENLIGHTEN-

### MENT AS TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF PATRONAGE.

Superior Court, Part 2, yesterday, were highly in-teresting to the listeners, and some parts of the testicaused considerable excitement. At 10:30 o'clock Senators Pierce, Hendricks, Van Cett and Me-Naughton took their seats on the bench. The counse were all present, and Editor Costigan had come in with a load of books and documents. Ex-Warden "Fatty" Walsh was also there, and listened to the proceedings with deep appreciation. The usual crowd of officials, politicians and curiosity-seekers made up a countant, had just taken the witness stand, when Mayor Howitt came in. Mr. Best, who is a nervous man, jumped up, and the Mayor was sworn and took

Mr. Boardman-Mr. Mayor, do you not think that if the patronage new given to "The Register" were transferred to "The City Record," the latter might be made

self-supporting, and the city save great expense!

Mr. Hewritt-I think it would be a good thing if the
official law paper would be abolished and the advertising
given to "The City Record." The latter would have a larger circulation, and the cost of publication would be reduced. I understand, however, that the official law paper is owned by a political ring, from whom it would be difficult to take the city patronage. As to the publi-cation of the paper, there seems to be ne alternative, because Martin B. Brown has the only available plant. We re-advertised for bids at one time, and the only bid was by Mr. Brown, and that bid was greater than what he had charged before. Yet we had to give him the work again, and had to pay his price

Mr. Boardman-Mr. Mayor, is there a Board of City Record created by the statute! MR. HEWITT WAXES WARM.

Mr. Hewitt-There is not, and I consider it perfectly proper for the officials considered as composing the board to transact business without any real meeting. I hold, mous," and that we can each vote on a regulation to our whitney to Mr. Beekman have held this to be allowsb.c. and no one can consider that method to be disherest. The government of this city is in honest hands, and has been during my term. I consider Mr. Costigan an honest man, and believe that the result of the investigation by the Commissioners of Accounts was a fair one based on the evidence. When a man calling himself Colonel John A. Cockerill, I believe, says that I ordered those Com-

missioners of Accounts to "whitewash" Mr. Costigan, I must say that he is a lier. Mr. Nicoli-Now, Mr. Mayor, that language is un.

the circumstances make such emphasis necessary. If such an attack had been made on me in a newspaper in an impersonal way, I should not care. But this man Cockerill has published a letter over his own signature, charging me with causing the "whitewash" of Mr. Costigan. I must repeat it. He is a liar-an unconscionable liar. Mr. Nicoli.-Mr. Mayor, is it not a fact that the

amount of stationery used by the city has abnormally in-creased during the last two years? Mr. Hewitt.-Well, the population of the city has in-

reased more rapidly than usual during that time.

Mr. Nicell.-How do you account for the great increase in the Mayor's office? 11. Hewitt-Oh, I don't know. I have written about 14,000 letters myself, which is many times the number written by my predecessors. Perhaps that has something

Mr. Nicoll-How is it Mr. Mayor, that the stationery and printing for the city are not obtained under the cor tract system, as the law provides?

Mr. Hewitt-If you are trying to impeach the integrity of city officials, you will fail. It is impossible always to get our printing and stationery under contracts. That would necessitate big orders, and with the frequent change of forms, we would have unusued stock, which would be

Mr. Nicell-Well, at any rate, the alletment this year is \$50,000 greater than during the last year of Mayor MR. HEWITT QUESTIONS MR. NICOLL.

Mr. Hewitt-Mr. Nicoll, do you know anything about

Mr. Hewitt-Well, you should before asking such questions. Mayor Grace was an honest official, and The Mayor gave additional testimony as to his

opinion of the propriety of disposing of requisitions without meetings of the "Board of City Lecord." were not properly signed could be easily accounted for. He said that he had even omitted, accidentally, to sign city bonds. Such omissions were likely to

Before the Mayor left the stand, Mr. Nicoll, referring to the charge against the Mayor's office of a "Gladstone bag" under the head of "stationery," during Mayor Grace's incumbency, said:

Mr. Mayor, do you know of a Gladstone bag in the Mayor's office, which was sent there by "The City ecord" office as stationery !
Mr. Hewitt-I do not. I have seen no Giadstone baz, have no use for any; don't know what such a beg is,

Commissioner of Public Works D. Lowber Smith was called, but was unable to give testimony of any importance on account of the short time he has been in office. Editor Thomas Costigan, of "The City Record," was then recalled to the stand, and testified that in his opinion, the increased amount of stationery and printing would be easily accounted

for by the increase in the demand. Mr. Nicoti-Under what scale of prices are the supplies now procured? now procured?

Mr. Costigan-Under the scale adopted June 29, 1881.

Mr. Nicoli-Then do you mean that in this, the year of
the Lord 1888, the City of New-York is paying for those
supplies at rates current in 1881?

OLD-TIME RATES NOW PAID.

Mr. Cestigan-I do, but those rates are on a sliding scale. They are 25 per cent on the net cash price to the Mr. Nicoll-Well, it seems strange that the city should

pay 25 per cent more than the price paid by the trade. Who are the persons that supplied the city? Mr. Costigan gave the following table in reply: 1887. 1888. Full year. Eight months. ...47,000 33,000 45,000 18,000 18,000 12,000 ...18,000 12,000

Mr. Nicoll-Well, well. That looks as if Maverick was

Mr. Costigan-No, but there are some special articles. Mr. Nicoli-Oh, yes, I understand. That Gladstone

bag, for instance.

Mr.Costigan-Well, I consider a Gladstone bag as much stationery as a blotting-pad.

Mr. Nicoll-I suppose that is a matter of opinion. I never bought a Gladstone bag in a stationery store. But never mind: That table seems to show that Mr. Mit-chell is getting more orders now than he did before.

who asked you to favor him with the city patronage?

Mr. Costigan—Am I bound to tell?

Mr. Costigan—Am I bound to tell?

Mr. Costigan—Well, I was spoken to by Register
Slevin, Corporation Counsel Judge Lacombe, Chief Clerk
Golderman, of the Health Department, and others. I have known Mitchell a long time. He is an old-time friend of mine, and that had something to do with it. I

hope I always may live the same way. Mr. Nicoli-What do you mean? Mr. Costigan-I mean that I wish I may all my life

Mr. Nicoll-Oh, I see. Well, that is noble. You and Mitchell are members of the same political organization,

Mr. Costigan-Yes, he is chairman of the Xth Assembly District, and I am chairman of the XVth. Mr. Nicoil-Well, I suppose the fact you were both what are known among us politicians as "honored lead-ers" in the same organization had some influence as to

the distribution of patronage ! IT MIGHT HAVE MADE A DIFFERENCE.

Mr. Costigan-I shouldn't wonder if, unconsciously, in

Mr. Nicoli-Did you ever have any business transac-

Nr. Costigan (hesitatingly)-I don't remember any. Oh, yes; I was stranded in Saratoga once, and borrowed \$100 from him. But I paid it back.

Mr. Nicoll-Did you ever make the same business in-

restment with him? Mr. Costigan-Only once. We bought a wedding pres